



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/694,797	10/20/2000	E. Castedo Ellerman	TEL-00-003-1P	1588
24488	7590	02/18/2005	EXAMINER	
BEVER, HOFFMAN & HARMS, LLP 1432 CONCANNON BLVD BLDG G LIVERMORE, CA 94550-6006			LIEN, TAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2141	

DATE MAILED: 02/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/694,797	ELLERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Tan Lien	2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2000.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 October 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-17 are presented for examination.

Claims 15-17 are admended.

Claim Objections

The Examiner withdraws the objection about a typo on page 8, line 2.

The Examiner withdraws the objection on “legal entity” and accepts the term provided by the Applicant.

The Examiner is still objecting to claim 11 about the incompleteness of the sentence. Although the phrase “automatically providing” has antecedent basis, it is clearly an incomplete sentence and provides an incomplete thought. Completing the claim with “after the automatically providing step” would be a better phrase to end the sentence.

The Examiner withdraws the objections in claim15 and 16 about the “using” step.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

After reading Applicant's remarks, the Examiner realized that these "first", "second", and "third" computers play a crucial role in the invention, so the Examiner try to look for their functions in the specification but could not find their functions and role in the invention. Therefore, claims 1 and 9, and consequently the dependent claims are rejected based on the reasons above. The claims contain subject matter that is not described in the specification. Specifically, "first computer," "second computer," and "third computer" are not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. As claimed, the "first computer", "second computer", and "third computer" are incapable of communicating with each other. If the "first computer" is a plain old phone, how is the phone capable of making a connection request to a "second computer" which

can be a web server or personal computer without any adapter? And if the “first computer” is a calculator, it would be impossible to have an ordinary calculator with mainly number buttons and a few other function keys to calculate its way to the web server or a computer.

Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

After reading the Applicant’s arguments, the Examiner realizes that “a single click” claim in claims 3 and 4 to perform the many steps claim in claim 1 is an impossibility, in which case it is not enable in light of the specification described by the Applicant. Please explain how it is enabled and where precisely in the specification is it enabled. Specifically, how would a click of a mouse link a phone account and a web account without prior actions to entering the information into the phone account and web account? According to the Applicant’s arguments, the Examiner can use a mouse to click on any URL on the web and hope that the system is smart enough to find a phone number listed in a phone service provider’s database and link the phone account and the account where the user logins into a web account without prior knowledge of phone account information such as the knowledge of whether the user has any phone service or phone account at all.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Before reading the remarks, the Examiner interprets the "first computer" as the mobile device in accordance with the provided prior arts. After reading the remarks, claims 1 and 9 and consequently the rest of the dependent claims are vague, therefore, claims 1-17 are rejected under this statue because the claims are so broad and vague that it obscures the invention. For example, is the "first computer" a phone, a voice portal, a web server, or a mobile device with web capabilities? As a result, the Examiner can only, reasonably interprets the claims as that described by prior arts used to reject the Applicant's claims, but with no or at most very minimal modifications to the Applicant's claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim(s) 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, and 11-14 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (US Patent 6,065,120), hereinafter referred to as Laursen, in view of Kallas et al (US Patent 6,701,366 B1), hereinafter referred to as Kallas.

Claim(s) 1, 14: Laursen discloses a method of linking a web based account to a phone based account over the world wide web, the method comprising:

receiving a connection request from a first computer (col. 1, lines 51-60 and Fig. 5.a; wherein the first computer is the client where the client can be a mobile phone or a personal digital assistant, which also has a micro browser {col. 3, line14-16}) on a second computer (col. 13, lines 44-46 and Fig. 2.a, ref. 128; wherein the second computer is the host server doing the procedure shown in Fig. 5.b), the connection request formatted as a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL (Fig. 1, ref. 112 shows a web server the client is connecting to so it is using a format that is in accordance with that of URL) further specifying a linking code (col. 14, lines 6-15, and Fig. 2.b, ref. 114 shows a link server that has the client's ID or the Device ID and the subscriber's number) and a return location (Fig. 6, ref. 300 in the URL text field; wherein the login page is the return location after activation of the client or "linking" the web based account stored in the host server to the client's phone based account so that the user can log into the web based account to do the things shown in Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, and Fig. 10), the linking code corresponding to an identifier provided by a third computer (Fig. 2.a,

ref. 134; wherein the third computer is the server 1 or server 2 providing the identifier, username and password, at login to the host server) to the first computer and identifying the web based account on the third computer (Fig. 6, ref. 302 and 304; wherein the web based account is the username and password provided by the user);

responsive to one or more messages between the first computer and the second computer, identifying the phone based account (col. 14, lines 21-28; wherein the new user credential information is updated in the host server in response to the request and the new user credential information is linked to the phone based account which is the device ID stored in the host server); and

storing the linking code in the phone based account (col. 3, lines 10-17).

Although Laursen discloses the storing of the linking code in the phone based account, Laursen fails to disclose storing it as a cookie. Kallas, however, discloses the use of a telephony cookie to store account name, linking code and many more other things (col. 13, lines 35-46 of Kallas). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to store Laursen's linking code information in the phone based account as Kallas' telephony cookie. The reason why Laursen would want to do so is because it would save time and effort for not having the client user to retype the saved

information as a cookie (col. 12, lines 13-15 and col. 13, lines 42-46 of Kallas).

The user would use the cookie storing account information in the client to the host server instead of having to send the retype information to the host server.

Claim(s) 2: Laursen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

the return location comprises a URL (col. 14, lines 11-12; wherein when the user sends an activation request from the client, the user has to get a URL from the service provider in return in order for the user to go to the login screen {Fig. 6} to personalize one's web settings),

the method further comprising sending a message from the second computer to the first computer (Fig. 4 shows sending of session request messages),
the message instructing the first computer to send a connection request to a computer identified by the URL in the return location (Fig. 6 shows the user requesting to connect to the URL

[<http://www.mobile.att.net/pocknet/personal.cgi>]).

Claim(s) 3: Laursen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the method occurs entirely in response to a single action (col. 3, lines 25-27; wherein the single action is calling the activation number for linking the phone account to web account).

Claim(s) 5: Laursen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the first computer comprises

a computer operated by an individual (col. 1, lines 54-55; wherein the individual is one of the users) and the second computer operated by a legal entity that supports access to the phone based account (Fig. 2.b, ref. 128; wherein the host server is serving as a legal entity that give access to the web page shown in Fig. 7-10 and the phone based account is the subscription number that associates the web account username and password) for the individual via a telephone interface (Fig. 2.b, ref. 114; wherein the linking server serves as a telephone interface).

Claim(s) 6: Laursen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the second computer and the third computer are operated by different legal entities (Fig. 2.b, ref. 128 shows one entity, the host server, and ref. 110 shows a different entity).

Claim(s) 8: Laursen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the return location comprises

a URL (col. 14, lines 11-12; wherein when the user sends an activation request from the client, the user has to get a URL from the service provider in return in order for the user to go to the login screen {Fig. 6} to personalize one's web settings) and the cookie is stored in the phone based account with a predetermined name (col. 2, lines 58-67; wherein the predetermined name is the username), the value of the linking code (col. 14, lines 29-40 and Fig. 6, ref. 302 showing the value of the linking code as "marylee") and the domain of the return

location (Fig. 6, ref. 300 shows in the URL text field the domain being [www.mobile.att.net]).

Claim(s) 9: Laursen discloses a method of accessing a web based account over a telephone interface using the telephone identifying information and a first computer, the method comprising:

identifying a phone account using the first computer and the telephone identifying information (Fig. 2.b, ref. 140, 106 and 114; wherein the first computer is the mobile device capable of web browsing via a micro browser {col. 3, line14-16});

selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer (col. 8, lines 35-65; wherein when the user is supplying a username and password on one's mobile device one is supplying a state information associated to the phone account with a device ID);

the providing responsive to receiving a request over the telephone interface to initiate an application on a second computer (col. 14, lines 21-28; wherein the application is updating new user credential information in the host server in response to the request and the new user credential information is linked to the phone based account which is the device ID stored in the host server); and

the linking code identifying a web account to the second computer (col. 14, lines 6-15; wherein the second is the host server and Fig. 2.b, ref. 114 shows a link server that has the client's ID or the Device ID and the subscriber's number).

Although Laursen discloses selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer, Laursen fails to disclose the state comprising a plurality of cookies. Kallas, however, discloses a state comprising a plurality of cookies (col. 2, lines 54-56, Fig. 12 and Fig. 14 of Kallas) and storing cookies on the client (col. 13, lines 35-46 of Kallas). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a plurality of cookies to store the state information. The reason why Laursen would want to do so is because it would save time and effort for not having the client user to retype the saved information as a cookie (col. 12, lines 13-15 and col. 13, lines 42-46 of Kallas). The user would use the cookie storing account information in the client to the host server instead of having to send the retype information to the host server.

Laursen also fails to disclose automatically providing a subset of the plurality of cookies to the application using the first computer, wherein the subset of the plurality of cookies includes at least one cookie including a linking code. Kallas, however, discloses automatically providing a subset of the cookies to the application, wherein the subset of the cookies include a linking code (col. 13,

lines 33-46; wherein the linking code is the username and password stored as a telephony cookie on the client). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide automatically Kallas' state method of plurality of telephony cookies to store Laursen's linking code. The reason why Laursen would want to provide the linking code automatically is because it would save time and effort for not having the client user to retype the saved information as a cookie (col. 13, lines 13-15 and col. 13, lines 42-46 of Kallas). The user would use the cookie storing account information in the client to the host server instead of having to send the retype information to the host server

Claim(s) 11: Laursen discloses a method of claim 9, but fails to disclose automatically removing at least one cookie including from the plurality of cookies after the "automatically providing". Kallas, however, discloses the expiration of the cookie and removing the cookie after the expiration date (col. 12, lines 25-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have Laursen's method remove Kallas' telephony cookie after an expiration date. The reason why Laursen would want to remove it is because Laursen no longer needs to use the cookie after the expiration date (col.12, lines 24-58). That's why the expiration date was set in the first place.

Art Unit: 2141

Claim(s) 12: Laursen discloses a method of claim 9, wherein responsive to receiving the at least one cookie including the linking code,

the application is capable of accessing information associated with the related web account (Fig. 2.b, ref. 152 shows a phone account linking to a web account in the account entry and the application has to authenticate the user before access, so it has to be able to access the web account information).

Claim(s) 13: Laursen discloses a method of claim 9, wherein subsequent to receiving the at least one cookie including the linking code,

the application receives a string, the string corresponding to single key DTMF sequence of a password for the related web account (col. 8, lines 38-60; wherein the string is the username followed by password and the single key DTMF sequence is pressing the phone key), and wherein the application is capable of accessing information associated with the related web account using the string (col. 8, lines 38-60; wherein the user is using a phone to set one's username and password string, and after that is done, the user goes to a PC and use the set string to access the web site. Fig. 8-10 shows the application is accessing information associated with the related web account using the using the username and password string).

Claim(s) 4 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen in view of Kallas and further in view of Safari Tech Books Online Java 2 in 21 days by Laura Lemay and Rogers Cadenhead, hereinafter referred to as Java2.

Claim(s) 4: Laursen discloses the method in claim 3, but fails to disclose the single action comprises

a mouse click. Java2, however, discloses the use of a single mouse click to trigger a mouse click event. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a mouse click to trigger the procedure in Laursen's method. The reason why Laursen would want to use it is because it would be easier for Laursen to use a mouse click to trigger an event than to press multiple keys (Chapter 13. Responding to User Input in an Applet, Handling Mouse Clicks).

Claim(s) 7 and 15 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen in view of Kallas and further in view of Google's "A generalized wallet architure" by N. Daswani and others, hereinafter referred to as Google.

Claim(s) 7: Laursen discloses the method in claim 1, wherein the URL formatted in the connection request, but fails to disclose a wallet indicator, the wallet indicator provided by the third computer and indicating that the third computer will share commerce related information relating to the web account

with the second computer. Google, however, discloses a digital wallet that can be used for proprietary financial instruments and protocols for electronic commerce transactions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include Google's digital wallet in Laursen's method. The reason why Laursen would want to use the digital wallet is because it provides secure financial transactions over the Internet and that this new digital wallet can support multiple existing and newly developed instruments and protocols across end-user, vendor, and bank applications (Abstract of the article "A generalized wallet architecture").

Claim(s) 15: Laursen discloses a method of obtaining a customer information over a telephone interface using telephone identifying information and a first computer, the method comprising:

identifying a phone account using the first computer and the telephone identifying information (Fig. 2.b, ref. 140, 106 and 114; wherein the first computer is the mobile device capable of web browsing via a micro browser {col. 3, line14-16});

selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer (col. 8, lines 35-65; wherein when the user is supplying a username and password on one's mobile device one is supplying a state information associated to the phone account with a device ID); and

using the URL to obtain the customer information from the second computer (Fig. 8 shows user's or customer's personal information after the customer logs into the system using the URL, so it must be obtain and stored in the system).

Although Laursen discloses selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer, Laursen fails to disclose the state comprising a plurality of cookies. Kallas, however, discloses a state comprising a plurality of cookies (col. 2, lines 54-56, Fig. 12 and Fig. 14 of Kallas) and storing cookies on the client (col. 13, lines 35-46 of Kallas). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a plurality of cookies to store the state information. The reason why Laursen would want to do so is because it would save time and effort for not having the client user to retype the saved information as a cookie (col. 12, lines 13-15 and col. 13, lines 42-46 of Kallas). The user would use the cookie storing account information in the client to send to the host server instead of having to send the retype information to the host server.

Laursen and Kallas discloses a method of selecting at least one of the plurality of cookies, but fail to disclose the cookies comprising a wallet indicator, the wallet indicator comprising an URL for obtaining customer information from a second computer. Google, on the other hand, discloses a digital wallet that can be used for proprietary financial instruments and protocols for electronic commerce

transactions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include Google's digital wallet in Laursen's and Kallas' method. The reason why Laursen and Kallas would want to use the digital wallet is because it provides secure financial transactions over the Internet and that this new digital wallet can support multiple existing and newly developed instruments and protocols across end-user, vendor, and bank applications (Abstract of the article "A generalized wallet architecture").

Claim(s) 10 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen in view of Kallas and further in view of Safari Tech Books Online, "Using HTML 4, XML, and Java 1.2" by Eric Ladd and Jim O'Dannell et al, hereinafter referred to as Safari Online.

Claim(s) 10: Laursen discloses a method in claim 9 above.

Laursen fails to disclose a method, wherein the automatically providing occurs over a communication channel encrypted according to one or more of a secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol and a transport layer security (TLS) protocol. Safari Online, however, discloses the use of SSL protocol to provide data encryption and ensure security (Chapter 40: Network Programming under Customized Network Solutions, 3rd paragraph). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the teachings of SSL of Safari Online and combine it with Laursen's communication channel. The reason why

Laursen would want to use SSL as a way of communications is because Laursen wants to take advantage of it's security features such as checking to see if the client and server networks are valid, providing data encryption, and ensuring secure data transmission (Chapter 40: Network Programming under Customized Network Solutions, 3rd paragraph).

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments filed <DATE> have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the Remarks,

(a) Applicant argues that Laursen fails to disclose or suggest the web based account and the phone based account as recited in Claim 1, and Applicant state that the invention has an advantage of linking the accounts to avoids the need to directly reveal account information, e.g. username/password about one account to the provider of the other and that the linking occurs on the web.

As to point (a), there is a distinction between the web-based account and the phone-base account discuss in rejection of claim 1. To reiterate, the web-based account is indisputably there, as can be seen in Fig. 2.b. The phone-based account is in the link server storing Device ID and Subscriber number. Without

the device ID stored in a database, how can server provider of the carrier network (Fig. 1) identify and tract the mobile device? Therefore the phone based account is indisputably there. The distinction between these two accounts is very clear. Without the phone-based account in the link server, the mobile phone would not be able to communicate with the server. The Applicant merely state the advantage, but the Examiner can only work with whatever is claimed.

(b) Applicant argues that Laursen fails to disclose or suggest separate web based and phone based accounts much less the advantages of linking such accounts.

As to point (b), as shown in Fig. 2.b, the phone account stored in the linking server has to be different from the web-based account stored in the host server or the server in reference 130 (col. 7, lines 49-50). The linking server stores the Device ID information and the host server stores the username and password, but neither server stored both the Device ID and the username/password. Only the linking code (subscriber #) links both accounts together. Please re-read col. 7, lines 38-40 again to get a better understanding of what “one account” means. What Laursen states as “when only one account is being addressed” refers to the user account or what Laursen is trying to communicate to us is that the user account and the database is the same (one account or user account and the database can be used interchangeably), NOT that the account in the linking server and the user account in the host server is one account.

(c) Applicant argues that if the user name/password is the web based account, then the web based account cannot be on the third computer (i.e. the Office Action characterizes the host server 128 as being the second computer and the PC 110 as being the third computer). As another example, if the device ID is the phone based account, then the linking code cannot be stored in the phone based account (i.e. the Office Action characterizes the device ID and subscriber # as being the linking code and therefore is somehow stored within a subset of itself). Moreover, as claimed, the linking code corresponds to an identifier provided by the third computer to the first computer. Therefore, according to the above characterizations in the Office Action, the PC 110 would have to provide the mobile phone 106 with the device ID and subscriber #, which is not taught by Laursen.

As to point (c), why can't the web based account be on the "third computer"/PC or web server (Fig. 2.a) as well? If it is not on the "third computer"/PC then how would a user be able to surf the private web site in Fig. 7, 8, 9, 10 without retying in the authentication every time a user goes from one location to another? It retrieves the specific web based account from the "second computer"/host server and stores the specific web based account (specific to a user) as a cookie or authenticated file or any other means and allow that specific user to surf the web site. If the web based account information is not on the "third computer" how is the user able to surf from email page to a personal page

to a bookmark page, which all requires a username/password. It has to get it from the “third computer,” which initially get the information from the “second computer.” To the other point, why can’t the device ID be in the phone based account? By just looking at the picture, the phone based account contains the device ID and the sub. # which is linking the two accounts. The “third computer” is providing the linkage between the two accounts. The administer of the service provider or the user himself can possibly go a web site to register the necessary information in order to link the accounts or it can use the mobile phone to register the account. The linking code is any information that links the accounts. Since both the accounts link, there must be a linking code, whether it is the sub. # or the combination of device ID and sub. # or any other means.

(d) Applicant argues that Kallas is characterized as disclosing the use of a telephony cookie to store an account name and password. However, Kallas notably fails to disclose or suggest storing the linking code (which identifies the web based account) in the phone based account as a cookie. Thus, even if Laursen and Kallas can be combined (which is arguable), Applicants' invention is neither disclosed nor suggested. The other cited references, i.e. Java2, Google, and Safari, also fail to remedy these deficiencies.

As to point (d), Laursen discloses storing the linking code in the phone based account and Kallas discloses storing information as a telephony cookie.

Although Laursen does not explicitly state that the use of telephony cookie, but

the Laursen does suggest the use of a cookie store in the thin device used by the micro-browser (Abstract). Other cited references i.e. Java2, Google, and Safari remedy the deficiencies (See Office Action).

Because claim 1 is so broad, the prior arts are sufficient to reject the claim.

(e) Claim 2 recites in part, the method further comprising sending a message from the second computer to the first computer, the message instructing the first computer to send a connection request to a computer identified by the URL in the return location."

As to point (e), by briefly reading the prior arts used in the rejection, the mobile device is capable of receiving a connection request formatted as a URL specifying the linking code and a return location and further sending a message from a first computer to a second computer instructing the mobile device to connect to the web. This mobile device is web capable with a micro-browser that displays the reduced web content. Also, refer to the 112 first and second paragraph rejection above. Since it is not enable and unclear in certain respects, the Examiner has tried his best to reasonably interpret the claims according the teachings of the specification.

(f) Applicant argues that, in claims 3 and 4, Laursen does not teach a single mouse click to perform the steps in claim 1.

As to point (f), Laursen does not explicitly state a single mouse click, but the combination of Laursen's teachings and Safari's teachings do. A single mouse click to perform actions is well known in the art, and yet the Examiner has gone an extra step in finding the prior art.

(g) Applicant argues that, in claim 8, the Examiner has erroneously characterizes the value of the linking code as "marylee."

As to point (g), does the claim specify what the linking code is in the claim? If not, then the Examiner can use anything reasonable as an example to reject the claim invention. The linking code can be subscriber #, the subscriber # in combination with device ID, and including the username such as "marylee." These are some of the many possibilities. To reject claim 8, the Examiner need not expound every possible combinations where only a single example would suffice.

(h) Applicant argues that claims 9 and 10-13 are patentable for at least the reasons presented for claim 1.

As to point (h), claims 9 and 10-13 are not patentable for at least the reasons explained and rejected in claim 9 and 10-13 presented in the Office Action by the two prior arts used.

(i) Applicant argues that, in claim 11, the Office Action impermissibly ignores the limitation regarding the cookie including the linking code.

As to point (i), the Examiner did not ignore the limitation regarding the cookie including the linking code. It is already addressed in claim 9 and claim 11 is a dependent of claim 9.

(j) Applicant argues that, in claim 12, Office Action erroneously characterizes a phone account and a web account as being in account entry 152 in Fig. 2.b.

As to point (j), Examiner meant to say a phone account linking to a web account or linking code that links the two accounts in entry 152.

(k) Applicant argues in the submitted, additional remarks, that none of the cited references discloses the linking code corresponds to this identifier as taught by Applicants in the Summary of the Invention, and that these linking codes can advantageously avoid the need to directly reveal account information (e.g. username/password) about one account to the provider of the other.

As to point (k), the advantage point is in the Summary of the Invention but is not present in the claims. And even if it is in the claims, the cited references substantially teach the claim limitations cited. If the Applicant re-reads page 4 lines 10-15 in the Background of the Invention about the problems with prior arts, and Summary of the Invention of Lausen's invention, they are both trying to solve

a same problem of minimizing the work at the telephonic device and avoid the need to directly reveal account information (col. 2 lines 50-65 Laursen).

(I) Applicant argues that using Kallas' telephony cookie to store an account name and password can jeopardize the secrecy of such information and storing the linking code would be more advantageous.

As to point (I), with respect to claim 1, the Examiner only cites that the telephony cookie is capable of storing information such as usernames and passwords. But citing examples of what Kallas' telephony cookies are capable of does not preclude the capabilities of storing linking codes using Kallas' telephony cookies. The Examiner has rephrase the examples to expand Applicant's understanding of the capabilities of the prior arts used for the rejection.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Tan Lien whose telephone number is (703) 305-6018. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:30am to 6pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

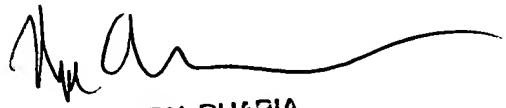
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-3718.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [tan.lien@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Art Unit: 2141

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER